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L1 ANSWER 24 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
AN 1986:70229 CAPLUS
DN 104:70229
TI ***Recycling*** of ***carpet*** scraps
IN Moryama, Sadao: Kanekawa, Yutaka
PA Ikeda Bussan Co., Ltd., Japan, Hi-Sheet Industries Ltd.
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
   CODEN: JKXXAF
PI JP 60206868 A2 851018 Showa
Al JP 84-64808 840330
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C08L101-00
   ICS C08K007-02; D06M015-21
CC 40-1 (Textiles)
   Section cross-reference(s): 38, 60
AB Scraps from a ***carpet*** comprising synthetic fibers with a
   thermoplastic resin backing are pulverized and kneaded with a
   thermoplastic resin compatible with a resin for backing at a temp.
   between m.p. of resins and the fiber to give a backing material.
   Thus, scraps from an ***automobile*** ***carpet*** contg. a
   polyester and a polyamide fiber with a low-d. polyethylene backing
   was pulverized and kneaded with 65% ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer
   at 170.degree, to give a backing material contg. uniformly dispersed
   fibers.
 ST polyester fiber ***carpet*** ***recycling***; polyamide
   fiber ***carpet*** ***recycling***; polyethylene
    ***carpet*** backing ***recycling*** vinyl acetate copolymer
    ***carpet*** ***recycling***; ethylene copolymer
    ***carpet*** scrap ***recycling***; nylon fiber ***carpet***
    ***recycling***
 IT Polyamide fibers, uses and miscellaneous
    Polyester fibers, uses and miscellaneous
    RL: USES (Uses)
      ( ***carpet*** scraps contg., with polyethylene backings,
      ***recycling*** of, for backing materials)
 IT
      (scraps, contg. nylon and polyester fibers with polyethylene
      backings, ***recycling*** of, for backing materials)
 IT 9002-88-4
    RL: USES (Uses)
      ( ***carpet*** scraps with backing of, ***recycling*** of,
      for backing materials)
 IT 24937-78-8
     RL: USES (Uses)
      ( ***carpet*** scraps with polyethylene backings mixed with,
      in manuf. of ***recycled*** backing materials)
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July 1, 1993 3:30pm Page 1

prt fu

-1- (WPAT)

AN - 85-299683/48

XRAM- C85-129734

TI - Mfg. backing resin for carpets - using material left from cutting carpets mixed with thermoplastic synthetic resin

DC - A95 F07

PA - (HIGH-) HIGH SEAT KOGYO KK

NP - 2

PN - J60206868-A 85.10.18 (8548) JP J86000390-B 86.01.08 (8605) JP

PR - 84.03.30 84JP-064808 AP - 84.03.30 84JP-064808

IC - C08K-007/02 C08L-101/00 D06M-015/21

AB - (J60206868)

Mfr. of a backing resin for a carpet utilises a material left from cutting a carpet comprising a carpet material (made from thermoplastic synthetic fibre) and a backing material (made from thermoplastic material having the lower m.pt. and smaller compatibility than those of the carpet material). The remaining material is crushed and mixed with a thermoplastic synthetic resin having compatibility and adhesive properties to the backing material. The mixt. is melted at a temp. below the m.pt. of the carpet material and above the m.pt. of the backing material and added resin.

USE/ADVANTAGE - A backing resin can be prepd. from the material which remained from cutting a carpet. It is useful for lowering the cost of a carpet. (4pp Dwg.No.0/5)

PTO 2000-3274

S.T.I.C. Translations Branch

⑲ 日本国特許庁(JP)

10 特許出願公開

⑫公開特許公報(A)

昭60-206868

(全∢頁)

@Int_Cl_4 識別記号 厅内整理番号 母公開 昭和60年(1985)10月18日 C 08 L 101/00 7445-4J 6681-4J C 08 K 7/02 D 06 M 15/21 6768-4L 審査請求 発明の数 1 有

❷発明の名称

カーペット用バツキング樹脂の製造方法

创特 阿 昭59-64808

出每 願 昭59(1984)3月30日

砂発 明 者 森 Щ

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社

砂代 理 弁理士 羽村 行弘

明

1. 発男の名称

カーペット用バッキング相関の製造方法 2.特許請求の範囲

- (1) 熱可塑性合成繊維にて機成したカーペット 材に、彼カーペット材の業材樹脂に対して相 宿性が小さく、 融点の低い熱可塑性合成樹脂 よりなるバッキング材を裏打ちしたカーベッ トの鉄断輪材等の不製材を粉砕し、抜粉砕し た小片に前記パッキング材と相溶性があり、 かつ前記パッキング材の素材樹脂と接着性の ある熱可塑性合成樹脂を添加混合し、抜混合 街をカーペット材の溶融点未満。パッキング 材及び添加樹脂の溶融点以上の温度にて加熱 宿職することを特徴とするカーペット用パッ キング樹脂の製造方法。
- 121 前記カーペット材の素材料脂がナイロン. ポリエステルであり、添加租船が低田皮ポリ エチレン。エチレン酢酸ビニールコポリマー。

エチレンメタアクリル敵コポリマー並びにこ れらのグラフト重合による誘導体である特許 横束の範囲第1項記載のカーペット用バッキ ング 併脂の製造方法。

3. 発明の群組な説明

〔度葉上の利用分野〕

この発明はカーベットより排出する低断値材 等の不要材を利用してカーペット用バッキング 祖履を製造する方法に関するものである.

(従来の技術)

一般に、自動車室内に敷設するカーペットは ポリエステル繊維等の熱可型性合成繊維よりな るスパン糸にて得た基布に、ナイロン等の熱可 堅性合成繊維よりなるスパン糸でループを形成 したカーベット材に、自動車走行時の振動或い はエンジン音等の騒音に対する返音効果を高め るために、低密度ポリエチレン等の熱可塑性合 成組起よりなるバッキング材が裏打ちされてい る。従って、通常のカーベットに比較してコス 上が高くなろことは遊けられない。

ところが、自動車室内に敷設するカーペット はその敷設領域に合わせて設断するとき等にお いて大量の設断組材が発生する。この設断組材 等の不要材は通常では産業廃棄物として廃棄処 分していたが、資源有効利用の観点からは極め て不経済であった。

最近では我断端材等の不要材を溶融して再利用する試みがされているが、上述の如くパッキング材として用いられる熱可塑性合成樹脂はカーベット材に用いられる熱可塑性合成繊維のま材樹脂とは相溶性がなく、しかも融点が低いため、前記数断端材等の不要材を溶融して再利用するためにはこれらを分離して各々溶融しなければならず、分離に手間がかかり、却ってコストアップを招くという問題があった。

(発明の目的)

この発明は上記の問題を解消するためのもので、カーペットの不要材を利用して強度、寸法 安定性、型保持性、速音性、耐摩耗性等において優れた特性をもつカーペット用パッキング組 窟を実備に製造できる方法を提供することを目 的としている。

(発明の構成)

この発明は熱可塑性合成組織にて機成したで機成したで、
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次に、この発明を添付図面に示す実施例に基づいて投明する。

第1回において、1は自動車室内に敷設する ためのカーペットで、該カーペット1はポリエ ステル紙維等の熱可塑性合成紙雑よりなるスパ

ン糸にて得た基布 2 a にナイロン等の熱可塑性 合成繊維よりなるスパン糸でループ 2 b を形成 したカーペット材(500 ~800g/㎡) 2 に、低 密度ポリエチレン等の熱可塑性合成樹脂よりな るパッキング材(300 ~800g/㎡) 3 を裏打ち してなる。

て強度に悪影響することがあり、取り除くよう になる。

なお、前途の如く粉砕した小片をが3mg以下の場合にはカーペットは2の繊維がパッキングは3より分離して常比重の小さい線状になる。かかる場合には予めヘンシルミキサー等の造粒似(図示せず)により前記添加樹脂とともにヒートミキシングしてパッキングは3の樹脂を移吐液合して後、クーラミキサーにかけて造粒処理することが必要となる。この造粒時に添加する樹脂はこれが低田度ポリエチレン(LOPE)で

あるときは小片/LOPE = 8 / 2 程度でよいものである。

前記の如く盗粒するか、盗粒せずして押出し 成形観6に掛けた小片5は添加樹脂とともに加 熱機伴されつつ金型を適してショド伏に押出さ れ、貧シーとが未だ可歴性を保持する間に易く 図示の如く原反リール7より引出ローラ8. ガ イドローラタ、9を経て引出されたカーペット 材2の裏面に導かれ、1対の圧着ロール10。 10間にて圧着(バッキング)されることとな る。この場合、前記混合街を押出し成形故によ り宿融するに当たり、その宿融温度は粉砕され た小片5を構成するカーペット材の溶融点未満。 で、同小片のバッキング材及び添加樹脂の溶散 点以上の温度にて行われ、カーペット材の繊維 部分まで溶融させないようにし、溶配樹脂中に は第5図示の如く含有繊維11がそのまま残る ようにしている。該基礎の含有はカーペット用 パッキング組脂としての強度、寸法安定性等に おいて優れた特性を付与させるものである。

次に、この発明を前記実施例に基いて具体的に実施した例を役明する。

カーペット材上はポリエステル猛機よりなる スパン糸にて得た基布ではにナイロン繊維より なるスパン糸でループ2bを形成したカーベッ ト材(6304/㎡) 2 に低田度ポリエチレン樹脂 よりなるバッキング材(600g/㎡)3を裏打ち してなるものを用いた。このカーペット1を自 動車室内等の敷設領域に応じて裁断して得た数 断端材すを、ハンマー形プラスチック粉砕級(図示せず) にて3↓の大きさに粉砕して小片5. 5 …とし、次に、この小片 5 、 5 …を 3 5 重量 部にエチレン酢酸コポリマー 6 5 重量部を添加 して、ヘンシルミキサー(図示せず)にて復拌 し、前記添加樹脂とともに170 でまでヒーキミ キシングシテバッキング材3の個龍を溶配混合 した後、クーラーミキサーにかけて造粒処理し、 粒状の樹脂を得た、そしてこれを押出形成故 6 にかけ、前記実施例に述べた方法を条件下でカ - ペット材2に圧着(バッキング)したもので

ある。特に、溶融温度はパッキング材及び添加 個間の融点以上の温度にて、かつカーペット材 の溶融点未満の温度にすることが必要である。

このようにして得たバッキング樹脂は粉砕された合成繊維のスパン糸が一様に分散されていた。

(発明の効果)

このように、この発明は熱可堅性合成繊維にて機成したカーペット材に、接カーペット材の 業材樹脂に対して相溶性が小さく、融点の低い 熱可塑性合成樹脂よりなるパッキング材を銀打 もしたカーペットの裁断端材等の不要材を粉砕 し、接粉砕した小片に可配パッキング材を相配 技術のある熱可整性合成樹脂を添加液合し、 技能合物をカーペット材の溶融点、パッキング材及び添加樹脂の溶融点以上の温度につられ 熱溶融樹脂の溶配とを特徴としているので、 熱溶融樹脂中には繊維がそのまま残るため、 電下RP(繊維強化プラスチック)と同様の基 被との複合効果により、強度、寸法安定性、形保持性、遮音性等いずれの点においても優れた 特性をもつパッキング相関がホーベットの不要 材を原料として低コストにて製造することがで きる。

従って、この発明によればカーペットの散断 編材等の不要材を産業袋要物として処分するこ となく、有効利用できるという優れた効果を奏 するものである。

なお、この発明の上記実施例では自動車室内 に般投するカーペットの鉄断編材の有効利用に ついて税明しているが、住宅、事務所、ホテル 等の室内に般設するカーペットの鉄断編材等の 不要材についても抜カーペットが無可型性合成 紙権にて機成したカーペット材に、抜カーペット ト材の素材相解に対して相俗性が無く、融点の 低い無可塑性合成相解よりなるパッキング材を 裏打ちしたものである限り、同様に適用できる ことは合うまでもない。

4.図面の簡単な投明

第 1 図

第1回はカーペットの根略断面図、第2回は カーペットの鉄断輪材の斜視図、第3図は端材 **2**b を粉砕した小片の斜視図、第4図はカーベット の製造装置の振略断面図、 刻 5 図はこの発明よ り得たパッキング樹脂を裏打ちした場合の断面 図である.

1・カーベット

2 …カーペット材

24 基布

26 …ループ

3…バッキング材

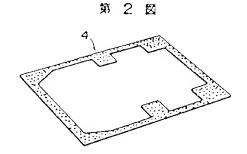
4 一致断题材

5 一切砕した小片

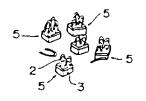
6…押出し成形設

11 含有孤稚

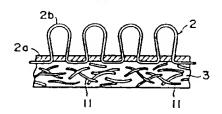
代理人 弁理士



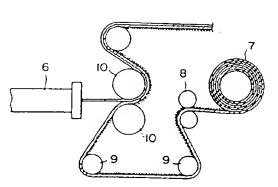
第3図







第 4 図



APPENDIX A

TRANSLATION

(19) PATENT BUREAU OF JAPAN (JP) (12) OFFICIAL GAZETTE FOR UNEXAMINED PATENTS (A)

(11) Japanese Patent Application Kokai: Sho 60-206868

(43) Disclosure Date: October 18, 1985

Number of Inventions: 1

Request for Examination: Requested

(Total of 4 pages)

| (51) Int. Cl. 4 | <u>Љ СІ.</u> | Intrabureau No. |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| C 08 L 101/00 | | 7445-4J |
| C 08 K 7/02 | | 6681-4J |
| D 06 M 15/21 | | 6768-4L |

(54) Title of the Invention

Method for the preparation of carpet backing resin

(21) Application No.: Sho 59-64808

(22) Filing Date: March 30, 1984

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SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the Invention

Method for the preparation of carpet backing resin

2. Patent Claims

- (10) A method for the preparation of carpet backing resin, characterized by using the following process. First, waste carpet materials, such as unused edge pieces, etc., are ground to small chips. The carpet materials are made from thermoplastic synthetic fibers and lined with a backing material formed by a thermoplastic synthetic resin, which has a low melting point and a low miscibility with the matrix resin of the carpet. Then, a thermoplastic synthetic resin, which has a high miscibility with the backing material mentioned above and high adhesion to the backing resin mentioned above, is added and mixed with the small chips. Finally, the resulting mixture is heated and melted at a temperature below the melting point of the carpet matrix resin but above the melting points of the resin added and the backing material.
- (15) (2) The method for the preparation of carpet backing resin described in Claim (1), in which the matrix resin of the carpet materials mentioned above is nylon or polyester and the resin added is low-density polyethylene, ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymer, ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer, or their derivatives prepared through graft polymerization.

3. Detailed Explanation of the Invention

(20) Industrial field of utilization

This invention is related to a method for the preparation of carpet backing resin using waste carpet materials, such as unused edge pieces, etc..

Prior art

Usually, the carpet used in automobiles consists of spun yarn loops of a thermoplastic synthetic fiber, such as nylon fiber, etc., formed on a base fabric made from spun yarn of a thermoplastic synthetic fiber, such as polyester fiber, etc. In addition, automobile carpet must be lined with a backing material made from a thermoplastic synthetic resin, such as low-density polyethylene, etc., to improve the sound insulation effect against noise, such as engine

noise, vibration noise, etc., generated when the automobile is running. Therefore, as compared to the carpet used in a house, the carpet used in automobiles is more expensive.

However, in the process of manufacturing automobiles, the carpet must be cut into certain sizes and shapes to fit into the areas in automobiles. As a result, the process generates a lot of unused edge pieces and these edge pieces are currently treated as industrial waste. From the point of view of utilizing raw materials, this is not cost-effective.

Recently, it has been attempted to melt and reuse the edge pieces, etc. However, since the thermoplastic synthetic resin used as the backing material described above has a melting point and no miscibility with the matrix resin used in the thermoplastic synthetic fiber of the carpet, the two resin materials must be separated and melted separately in order to recycle and reuse the edge pieces, etc. This will significantly increase the cost.

Purpose of the invention

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The purpose of this invention is to solve the problem mentioned above and to provide a cost-effective method for the preparation of carpet backing resin, which utilizes waste carpet materials, such as unused edge pieces, etc., and is able to provide products with excellent strength, dimensional stability, shape retention, sound insulation effect, wearability, etc.

Constitution of the invention

This invention concerns a method for the preparation of carpet backing resin, characterized by using the following process. First, waste carpet materials, such as unused edge pieces, etc., are ground to small chips. The carpet pieces are made from a thermoplastic synthetic fiber and are lined with a backing material formed from a thermoplastic synthetic resin, which has a low melting point and low miscibility with the matrix resin of the carpet. Then, a thermoplastic synthetic resin, which has a high miscibility with the backing material mentioned above and high adhesion to the backing resin mentioned above, is added and mixed with the small chips. Finally, the resulting mixture is heated and melted at a temperature below the melting point of the carpet matrix resin but above the melting points of the added resin and the backing material.

Practical Examples

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In the following, this invention is explained in detail with practical examples shown in the figures attached.

- In Figure 1, 1 is a piece of carpet suitable for use in automobiles. Carpet 1 is made from carpet material 2 with a thickness of 500 800 g/cm², which is formed by spun yarn loops 2b made of thermoplastic synthetic fibers, such as nylon fiber, etc., on base fabric 2a formed by spun yarns made of thermoplastic synthetic fibers, such as polyester fiber, etc. Carpet material 2 is lined with backing material 3 with a thickness of 300 800 g/cm², made of a thermoplastic synthetic resin, such as low-density polyethylene, etc.
- As shown in Figure 2, 4 are remaining edge pieces after carpet 1 with a certain size and shape has been cut to fit into a certain area within automobiles. Then, unused edge piece 4 is further ground to small chips 5, 5, ... shown in Figure 3 using a common grinder (not shown in the figures). Small chips 5, 5, ... usually have an edge length of about 3 mm, although the size is not strictly limited. As a result, the length of the fiber in carpet material 2 will be in the range of 0.1 10 mm (a distribution range when the edge length of the small chips is about 3 mm). Due to the distribution, some fibers may have a length outside the range of 0.1 10 mm. If the fiber length is shorter than 0.1 mm, the fiber loses its shape as a fiber, but using the short fibers will not decrease the composite effect described below. On the other hand, however, using fibers with a length longer than 10 mm may affect the strength of the composite material and the long fibers should be removed.

In the method of this invention, 1 - 4 parts of a new resin having a high miscibility with backing material 3 described above are added and mixed with the small chips 5, 5, ... obtained above using a blender (not shown in the figures). The new resin can be one or more resin materials selected from low-density polyethylene, ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymer, ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer, and their derivatives, prepared through graft polymerization. Then, the mixture is melted and extruded from extruder 6.

When small chips 5 described above have a size under 3 mm, the fibers in carpet material 2 may separate from backing material 3 to form a cotton-like substance with a low bulk density. In this case, the small chips should be premixed with the resin added through a heat-mixing process using a Henschel mixer (not shown in the figures). After the resin used in

backing material 3 is sufficiently melt-mixed, granulation is carried out on a cooler mixer. When the resin added during the granulation is low-density polyethylene (LDPE), the ratio of the small chips to LDPE should be 8 to 2.

The granulation process may also be omitted. Thus, small chips 5 and the resin added are melt-kneaded together and simultaneously extruded into a sheet through a die on extruder 6. While still adhesive, the sheet is placed on the back of carpet material 2 which has been pressed out through restoring reel 7, drawing roller 8, and a pair of guiding rollers 9 and 9 shown in Figure 4. Then the sheet is pressed (backing) onto carpet material 2 through a pair of pressing rollers 10 and 10. In the process, the mixture mentioned above is melted and extruded from the extruder at a temperature below the melting point of the carpet material used in small chips 5, but above the melting point of the backing material of the small chips and the melting point of the resin added. As shown in Figure 5, since the fiber part of the carpet material is not melted, fiber 11 will remain intact in the melted resin. As the backing resin for carpet, the intact fiber is able to provide excellent strength, dimensional stability, etc.

Next, based on the practical example described above, this invention is explained in more detail with another practical example.

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(25)

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Carpet 1 was made from carpet material 2 with a thickness of 630 g/m², lined with backing material 3 with a thickness of 600 g/m². Carpet material 2 was formed by spun yarn loops 2b made of nylon fibers on base fabric 2a made from spun yarns of polyester fibers. Backing material 3 was made of a low-density polyethylene resin. According to the area in automobiles, carpet 1 was cut into a certain size and shape, generating edge pieces 4. Edge pieces 4 were further ground into small chips 5, 5, ... of about 3 mm in diameter using a hammer-type plastic grinder (not shown in the figure). Next, small chips 5, 5, ..., 35 weight units, were added to 65 weight units of ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymer. The resulting mixture was mixed in a Henschel mixer (not shown in the figures) and heated to 170°C. After the resin in backing material 3 was melted and mixed, the resin mixture was granulated using a cooler mixer to give resin granules. Finally, the granulated resin material was extruded from extruder 6 to form a sheet, which was pressed (backing) onto carpet material 2 under certain conditions with the method described above. Especially, the temperature used in the melting point of the carpet material but above the melting point of the backing material and the melting point of the resin added.

The backing resin thus obtained contained uniformly the ground spun yarns of synthetic fibers.

Significance of the invention

The method of this invention is characterized by using the following process. First, (5) waste carpet materials, such as unused edge piece, etc., are ground to small chips. The carpet materials are made from thermoplastic synthetic fibers and lined with a backing material formed by a thermoplastic synthetic resin, which has a low melting point and a low miscibility with the matrix resin of the carpet. Then, a thermoplastic synthetic resin, which has a high miscibility with the backing material mentioned above and high adhesion to the backing resin (10) mentioned above, is added and mixed with the small chips. Finally, the resulting mixture is heated and melted at a temperature below the melting point of the carpet matrix resin but above the melting point of the resin added and the melting point of the backing material. Since the fibers remain intact in the melted resin, a composite effect with the fibers like in so-called FRP (fiber-reinforced plastics) can be obtained. As a result, a backing resin with excellent strength. (15) dimensional stability, shape retention, sound insulation effect, etc., can be prepared at a low cost by utilizing waste carpet materials.

Therefore, according to this invention, waste carpet materials, such as unused edge pieces, etc., can be effectively recycled and reused without being treated as an industrial waste. The method of this invention is very cost-effective.

Moreover, in the practical examples described above, waste carpet materials, such as unused edge pieces, etc., generated from the process of manufacturing automobiles were effectively utilized as the raw material. However, any waste carpet materials, such as unused edge pieces, etc., generated from decoration and remodeling processes of residences, homes, offices, hotels, etc., can also be used, as long as the carpet is made from thermoplastic synthetic fibers and lined with a backing material made of a thermoplastic synthetic resin, which has a low melting point and no miscibility with the matrix resin of the carpet.

4. Brief description of the drawings

Figure 1 is a schematic drawing of the cross section of a carpet. Figure 2 is an oblique drawing of an unused edge piece of a carpet. Figure 3 is an oblique drawing of the small chips obtained through grinding the edge piece. Figure 4 is a schematic drawing of the cross section of the equipment for carpet manufacturing. Figure 5 is a schematic drawing of the cross section of a carpet lined with a backing resin prepared with the method of this invention.

1 Carpet

(5)

- 2 Carpet material
- 2a Base fabric
- 2b Loop
- 3 Backing material
- 4 Edge piece
- 5 Ground small chips
- 6 Extruder
- 11 Fibers contained

